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Established 1887

Nixon Forecasts all of 5 Percent Inflation Rate

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI).—President Nixon told Congress that, while there are signs of improvement in the economy, inflation could spiral again unless government, business and labor use restraint.

The President said that inflation should subside from an annual rate of 12.1 percent in the last three months to 7 percent in the three months of the year if anti-inflation policies are rigorously used. Earlier, the administration had predicted that the rate of inflation in the final quarter of the year would be 6 percent.

A determined policy will be necessary to prevent the rate from going higher than 7 percent, the President said, in a special economic report.

Mr. Nixon repeated his opposition to a tax cut, declared that government spending must be no higher than his budget recommendation in the next fiscal year, urged Congress to strengthen the unemployment compensation system, and strongly urged business and labor to exercise moderation and self-restraint.

The fears of inflation that were expressed early in the year have faded, and unemployment has risen less than expected, but inflation has been greater than predicted, the President said.

"Events have tended to dispel the earlier fear of a recession, either in the United States or worldwide," the President's Council of Economic Advisors said in a report he forwarded to Congress.

President's chief Water-attorney, James St. Clair, said that the response would be by Thursday.

St. Clair, speaking with men outside the District Court this morning, said the Supreme Court will ask the Supreme Court to respond to the Supreme Court's invitation by special prosecutor Leon Jaworski to turn over tapes of Watergate-related conversations.

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Roy Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said that there was little hope of substantially reducing expenditures in fiscal 1975, which begins July 1.

But he held out hope of a budget nearer balance in 1976 if Congress cooperates. Mr. Ash said that most government costs are frozen in cement for many months to come and that, of the \$20 billion in expenditures projected for 1975, only \$2 billion is at all flexible.

Mr. Ash ruled out major cuts in the defense budget, although he said some savings might be effected. More than half of the defense budget is for personnel costs, he said, adding that the defense budget represents the smallest percentage of gross national product of any budget since 1951.

Trying to Save

The thing to do with respect to 1975 spending is to look at every item not necessary or legally required and try to save, Mr. Ash said.

The CEA report warned that if business raises prices just because it is legally free to do so it will find the government will be "firm in its determination to fight inflation and will not indulge in a process of fiscal and monetary expansion to rescue businesses from the consequences of higher prices."

Kreisky Arrives
On Moscow Visit

MOSCOW, May 28 (AP).—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria arrived today on a four-day official visit aimed at boosting trade.

Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin was at the airport to welcome the Austrian leader and his delegation. Pravda carried a front-page report on the visit and expressed the hope that it will "promote the further development of good-neighborly relations between the U.S.S.R. and Austria... and strengthen peace and international security."

The high court takes up the special prosecutor's case, he said. I have to rule on the following.

Whether the President or the President may withdraw evidence in criminal case would be a matter of executive privilege. Whether privilege can be used even though there is a false evidence that the transaction involved a crime. Whether grounds of confidentiality apply even though no data has already been entered.

The statement, issued shortly after Mr. Kissinger flew back to Israel following talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, said: "Agreement on most of the points related to the disengagement of forces was reached. Some limited questions are still under discussion."

The statement said that some members of the U.S. delegation



By Terry Robards

BELFAST, May 28 (NYT).—The coalition government of Northern Ireland collapsed today, setting off victory celebrations by extremist Protestant groups whose general strike has crippled the economy and interrupted power supplies throughout the province.

Public support for the Ulster government in its 14th year was so widespread that a majority of the power-sharing Executive, made up of both Protestants and Catholics, felt that it could not continue as a representative governing body, according to Brian Faulkner, who resigned as chief minister.

The Executive has been heralded at its formation only five months ago as the political organ that would open the way to a new era of cooperation and compromise between the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority, which have been feuding for centuries.

Its failure today was immediately interpreted by political leaders in Ulster as a substantial setback in the efforts of the moderates on both sides of the sectarian line to end the violence and bloodshed that have devastated the province.

The collapse of the Executive is expected to lead to another period of direct rule by the British government, pending the formation of a new provincial government—possibly after the new elections which the striking Protestants have demanded.

Mervyn Rees, British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, flew from Belfast to London tonight for a meeting with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who cut short his vacation in the Scilly Isles and returned to London today for consultations on the Ulster situation.

A spokesman for the Ulster Workers' Council, which organized the protest strike, said the shutdown would continue until the strikers were given assurances that new elections would be called. The production cutbacks at the power stations were halted at the present level, however.

This means that electrical power will continue to be made available for only about six hours a day. It also means that such vital services as water supply and sewage disposal will continue to be interrupted, and that food shortages will go on.

The occurrence by British soldiers of gasoline stations and oil-storage depots at strategic points in Northern Ireland also will continue until the strike is called off. Troops took over fuel distribution at dawn yesterday to assure that certain essential services and goods would remain available to the extent possible.

Cars Searched

Military convoys patrolled the streets again today. Checkpoints were set up at numerous intersections where motorists were halted and their cars were thoroughly searched for bombs or bombs.

Long lines of cars formed as motorists waited to buy gasoline at the stations occupied by the soldiers. Gasoline is being sold only to drivers involved in essential services, such as hospitals and medical supplies, water and electricity supplies, and food production and distribution.

The blast of the Executive came as no surprise to the majority of the Northern Irish. Intense maneuvering had been under way for several days, and several members of the 15-man governing body had threatened to resign.

A major hurdle in the past toward a settlement of a political crisis was the refusal of Mr. Wilson to permit the British government to intervene directly or negotiate in any way with the strikers, whom he characterized

as "thugs" and "bullies" in a television speech Saturday.

Only after some members of the Executive threatened to resign and Mr. Rees held an emergency meeting with the prime minister on Sunday, was the use of British troops to take over fuel supplies permitted.

It became increasingly evident, however, that negotiations with Westminster—perhaps through officially recognized mediators—would be required to settle the

strike, called to bring down the Executive and force new elections.

"I recommended this morning, on behalf of myself and my Unionist colleagues, that some sort of dialogue between the government and those confronting it should now take place," Mr. Faulkner said in describing the events leading up to his resignation.

"But the secretary of state was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Direct British Rule Seen

Ulster Regime Resigns
Under Strike Pressure

Keystone, J.-J. Servan-Schreiber



Keystone, J.-J. Servan-Schreiber

Change and Surprises

16-Member Government
Appointed by Giscard

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, May 28 (UPI).—President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today named a 16-member government combining promised change and surprises—nonpoliticals in key posts, prestige for long politically exiled centrists and even token respect for the Gaullists' declining fortunes.

Symptomatic of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's determination to keep tight control over the government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, 41, were his appointments of civil servants in such key posts as the Foreign, Finance, Education and Health Ministries.

Plucked out of relative anonymity were what the French call "illustrious unknowns" such as Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, 59, ambassador to West Germany, or Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade, 44, a long-time Giscard d'Estaing aide at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Dayan, Eban and Sapir Are Out

Rabin Wins Party's Approval
For New Israeli Government

Mr. Sapir wanted to bow out of governmental service.

Gen. Dayan is succeeded as defense minister by Shimon Peres, the current information minister. Mr. Eban's Foreign Ministry portfolio went to Deputy Premier Yigal Allon. Mr. Rabin's long-time mentor.

Bank economist Yakov Levinson, a political unknown, was named to succeed Mr. Sapir as finance minister.

The new cabinet, with 17 members from the Labor party, two independent liberals and one member of the Citizens' Rights Movement, is not expected to bring any change in Israel's policy regarding peace with the Arabs.

Mr. Rabin said his government will continue to pursue the peace policies of Mrs. Meir. But he also said that changes were coming in foreign and defense policies.

Mr. Rabin's coalition controls 61 seats in the 120-member Knesset and faces a tough first vote of confidence, probably next week.

His party's leadership bureau and parliamentary caucus approved the cabinet 41-0, with three abstentions, including Mr. Eban.

Mr. Eban refused to accept the information portfolio as compensation, considering it a demotion even after Mr. Rabin also offered him a post of deputy premier.

Mr. Rabin left empty four portfolios formerly held by the National Religious party, once a member of Mrs. Meir's coalition, with the understanding that the NRP could have them by joining his government within three months. The NRP has 10 Knesset seats.

Syria Says It Is in Accord With Kissinger on Most Points

From Wire Dispatches

DAMASCUS, May 28 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Syrian officials have reached agreement "on most of the points" related to a Syrian-Israeli military disengagement, a government communiqué said today.

The statement, issued shortly after Mr. Kissinger flew back to Israel following talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, said: "Agreement on most of the points related to the disengagement of forces was reached. Some limited questions are still under discussion."

The statement said that some members of the U.S. delegation

stayed behind in Damascus to "follow up their examination with the Syrian side."

A senior American official on the Kissinger plane back to Israel said that the Israeli cabinet now essentially has to decide on the disengagement agreement.

No Farewell Remarks

Mr. Kissinger, leaving Damascus after his unexpected shuttle trip here from Israel today, did not make any statement on his monthlong peace mission.

The secretary of state spent nearly four hours with Mr. Assad and paid a brief call, described by American officials as a courtesy visit, on Soviet Foreign Min-

ister Andrei Gromyko, who arrived in Syria last night.

Mr. Kissinger arrived here yesterday with agreement "very, very close," according to a high American official aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane.

It was then that the secretary decided to make his trip here.

On arrival here, Mr. Kissinger met immediately with President Assad. Earlier today Mr. Assad received Mr. Gromyko, who is here on a 48-hour visit. There was no clear indication whether Mr. Gromyko had come to lend a symbolic Soviet participation to an initialing of an agreement or to encourage hard-liners who op-

pose a settlement. It has been the Soviet view, reiterated in Mr. Gromyko's arrival statement, that there must be a complete Israeli withdrawal and that partial settlements along the way would not expedite such a pull-back.

U.S. officials refused to delineate the remaining problems, nor would they say what issues have been overcome in the last 24 hours. It appeared, however, that the problem of terrorism remained in dispute, with the Israelis seeking an undertaking by the Syrians to prevent "paramilitary" incursions into Israeli territory and the Syrians refusing even to discuss the issue.

The mood in Mr. Kissinger's party had lightened considerably since the group returned to Israel last night following almost 17 hours of talks with Syrian leaders.

Arafat Has Talks

DAMASCUS, May 28 (Reuters).—Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, had separate meetings here today with Mr. Assad and Mr. Gromyko.

A PLO spokesman said that at a two-hour meeting with the Syrian leader, Mr. Arafat discussed a number of important issues related to "Palestinian questions of the hour."

Loss of Crops. Houses Disastrous

25,000 Dead in 10-Year Mozambique War

By Henry Kamm

NAMPULA, Mozambique (UPI).—In a decade of war between the Portuguese Army and the Mozambique Liberation Front, about 25,000 people have been killed, several times that number wounded and nearly a million displaced.

The loss of crops, houses and other possessions has been disastrous but because the area has a low-subsistence economy involving almost no money, a financial estimate of the war damage is not available. If it were, it would be low by the standards of modern warfare.

The war keeps about 65,000 Portuguese troops in the field. Of these, about 40 percent are draftees from Portugal. The rest are mainly blacks from Mozambique. They face about 25,000 guerrillas of Frelimo, the liberation front. Frelimo has about 10,000 full-time fighters, the same number of haphazardly armed occasional combatants and 5,000 trained men for whom no arms are available.

Ideologically, Frelimo appears to lean toward China. But the bulk of its military supplies comes from the Soviet Union and its allies.

Principal War Aim
The guerrillas appear to have come close to achieving their principal war aim: They have made dominance over Mozambique so costly and demoralizing for Lisbon that a new regime, product of a coup resulting in great measure from military and civilian discontent over a seemingly unending war, is seeking peace in the knowledge that it is likely to lead, sooner or later, to independence.

In order to maintain Portugal's hold in the two provinces that border Tanzania where Frelimo's military and political leadership is based, and another province bordering on Zambia and Malawi, the military command has been obliged to deploy the bulk of its troops in fixed camps in those regions.

This essentially defensive strat-

egy leaves only 10,000 troops free for mobile operations and very few for the vast reaches of this elongated country to the south of the combat zones.

Few Troops Visible

It is possible to drive 800 miles north from Lourenço Marques, the capitol, and encounter troops on only two occasions each time in small units. Even here in Nampula, which is close to the combat areas and the military headquarters of Mozambique, there is not a big military force. It has been a war without large-scale engagements. In 1970 the Portuguese used about 30,000 troops in an operation called Gordian Knot, the only one big. Its objective was to eliminate the Frelimo structure in Cabo

Delgado Province, the northeastern corner of the country.

Portugal pronounced the operation a success, although 167 of its soldiers were said to have been killed. But intelligence sources said it was no accident that the guerrillas soon showed up in strength in Tete Province, in the northwest.

Frelimo's single big action occurred in January, when it threw as many as 2,000 men, mainly ammunition bearers, against Mueda, the largest air base in the combat zone. The guerrillas blew up a fuel dump, damaged three aircraft and badly bruised civilian and military morale.

The Frelimo command structure, headed by Samora Machel, remains in Tanzania, lending credence to Portugal's contention that the guerrillas do not solidly control any important area of Mozambique. On the other hand, the spreading of insecurity to Tete in 1970 has been followed by a gradual southward extension of the zone of insecurity.

Traffic on the single road between the two principal cities, Lourenço Marques and Beira, has been ambushed, and attacks have also occurred on the road and rail links with Rhodesia. There have been no acts of urban terrorism so far.

Rebels Attack Convoy

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, May 28 (UPI).—Guerrillas yesterday attacked a heavily guarded convoy carrying supplies to the Cabo Branco dam site in northern Mozambique, a Portuguese military spokesman said today.

He said several troops were wounded in the shootout, which occurred as the truck convoy neared the dam site.

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, May 28 (UPI).—Guerrillas yesterday attacked a heavily guarded convoy carrying supplies to the Cabo Branco dam site in northern Mozambique, a Portuguese military spokesman said today.

"I am more optimistic than I was before," Mr. Soares told newsmen in London after this morning's session. He said he expected the talks to last several more days.

Mr. Soares said at Lisbon Air-

port that he would return to the London talks tomorrow or Thursday. He said he had come back to settle some internal matters at the Foreign Ministry, the national radio reported.

He said that Overseas Minister Antonio de Almeida Santos had remained in London to continue discussions with the insurgents' leaders.

Dispute on Islands

In London, officials of both delegations indicated that the negotiations were complicated by a demand by the insurgents that the Cape Verde Islands, 300 miles off the west coast of Africa, should be included in a future independent Guinea.

Portuguese sources said that the Lisbon delegation flatly rejected this. Portugal maintains both air and naval bases in the islands. They also are an aviation staging point between south Africa and Europe.

Diplomatic sources said Portugal's allies have urged it not to surrender the islands for fear they would become a Soviet naval or air base.

Mr. Santos confirmed that the islands were causing difficulties. "But the talks will not break down over this," he said.

There was another meeting this afternoon. Afterward, Mr. Santos said, "Things are going well, but I expect it will take another two or three days before we conclude an agreement."

At the same time, the Soviet port that he would return to the London talks tomorrow or Thursday. He said he had come back to settle some internal matters at the Foreign Ministry, the national radio reported.

One official said it appeared that the Soviet Union was "just as interested as ever."

Meanwhile, Japan has been urging the United States to move ahead.

An industry source here said that Mr. Shashin was a "negotiating tactic" to force the United States and Japan to move more quickly in concluding their plans.

One U.S. official speculated that the remarks may have reflected infighting in the Soviet bureaucracy over priorities in the 1975-1980 five-year plan.

Soviet officials who asked not to be named, expressed surprise at the suggestion that the gas projects might not go forward.

"I think it's a misunderstanding," one high official said. "We have our negotiations with Japan and with your country. As far as I know, both sides are interested, the Japanese government and the American companies. We are patient. We take the view that if you're interested, you may come."

Japanese Surprised

TOKYO, May 28 (UPI).—Japanese industrial leaders expressed surprise and incredulity today at the report that the Soviet Union may be losing its desire for foreign help in the Siberian project.

At the same time, the Soviet

Soviet Good Faith

The minister's declaration reflects a growing sentiment among West European nations that the Russians appear not to be negotiating in good faith on matters contained in the so-called "Basket Three," which demand easier access for people and information from the West.

"The position now is that there has to be a positive response from Moscow," Mr. Van der Stoel said.

The foreign minister made these comments during the first interview in which he allowed himself to be questioned on an extensive range of issues since he took over the ministry a year ago.

While expressing regret that the Arab oil-producing states continue their boycott of supplies to the Netherlands, Mr. Van der Stoel claimed that nonetheless the relationship between his country and the Arabs had improved.

He hinted that if the boycott were not withdrawn, it might have an effect on whether the Netherlands participated in the proposed high-level talks by the Arabs and the European Community, which are scheduled for next fall.

Concrete Expression

Discussing the problem of the long-delayed EEC-U.S. declaration, the minister said that he was sympathetic to what he perceived as the U.S. need to see some "concrete expression" from the community nations about their commitment to long-term cooperation with the United States. He welcomed recent statements by the European Community.

"As we warned it would have to accept this recommendation," he continued, "we have therefore offered our nation to the secretary of state and have advised him to at once the possibility of structuring a new administration on a basis which could command general public confidence."

Earlier, Mr. Faulkner, who once as prime minister of Northern Ireland, had said, "I cannot top highly of the spirit in which our colleagues have been at conduct our business."

Cosgrave Blames IRA

DUBLIN, May 28 (AP).—Premier Liam Cosgrave today blamed the collapse of Northern Ireland's coalition government and the violence of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

"As we warned it would have to accept this recommendation," he continued, "we have therefore offered our nation to the secretary of state and have advised him to at once the possibility of structuring a new administration on a basis which could command general public confidence."

"This has undermined the kind of solution that can peace to Northern Ireland security to the minority if area."

Mr. Cosgrave spoke after emergency cabinet session studied the collapse of the Executive in Northern Ireland.

Such a coalition, the premie

is the only hope for the I

"We must go forward from so that the principles of partnership and cooperation, with

"We have the past towards this goal," he said. "We shall continue to do so, reflecting that our most pressing concern must be as it has been all of us throughout these years—the safeguarding of Northern Ireland and in the whole of the island."

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White House Effort to 'Abuse, Politicize' Unit

Jaworski Sees Proof of Bid to Misuse IRS

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI).—Special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski said today that he has evidence of White House efforts to "abuse and politicize" the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Jaworski asked U.S. District Judge John Sirica to reverse a decision made last December and provide the prosecutors with two sources of evidence that could prove vital to their investigation.

Both involve a meeting Mr. Nixon had on Sept. 15, 1973, with his chief of staff at the time, and public pressure over the fir-

ing of the original Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox.

At that time, Mr. Nixon invoked a claim of executive privilege for almost 17 minutes of the tape and Mr. Haldeman's notes on grounds that they bore on "the President's conduct of his official duties and are unrelated to Watergate matters."

Judge Sirica, after reviewing the evidence, upheld the privilege claims on Dec. 19.

The Sept. 15 tape has been made available to the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry and was one of the tapes for which Mr. Nixon released edited transcripts last month.

Mr. Jaworski said subsequent developments indicated that withheld material was relevant to Watergate investigations and asked Judge Sirica to reverse his decision and order that the evidence be given to the grand jury.

"Allegations concerning the White House's attempt to abuse and politicize the IRS have been and are the subjects of investigation by both [grand juries]," Mr. Jaworski said in court papers.

Possible Violations

He said the grand juries were investigating possible violations of several criminal statutes, including conspiracy and conspiracy to violate the civil rights of citizens.

Mr. Jaworski said that, among other things, the grand juries are investigating charges that:

• In September, 1972, the White House issued lists of "enemies" to the IRS "with the direction that they be audited or otherwise harassed."

• In August and September, 1972, the White House "unlawfully attempted" to have the IRS investigate Lawrence O'Brien, a former Democratic national chairman, who at the time was Sen. George McGovern's presidential campaign manager.

"Evidence assembled by this office, much of which has been presented before the grand juries, substantiates both of these allegations," Mr. Jaworski said. "This evidence also indicates the likelihood that on Sept. 15, 1972, the President did in fact have discussions with Mr. Dean and Mr. Haldeman concerning those matters."

Mr. Jaworski cited examples both of Dean and Mr. Haldeman,

made before the Senate Water-

gate committee, that the IRS had been discussed and also said that White House attorney Fred Buzhardt had supported their testimony by telling the committee's minority counsel that the Sept. 15 meeting "concerned a tax investigation of Lawrence F. O'Brien."

Pentagon Seeks Beagle Pups For Testing

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI).—The Pentagon wants 450 more beagle pups but says they will not be used to test nerve gas.

The dogs will be used for such programs as "detecting toxicity in products of demilitarized chemical munitions, detecting toxicity in normal munitions damaged by fire and the toxicology of binary compounds to be used in developing vaccines for chemical agents," a Pentagon spokesman said.

For example, he said, outmoded tear gas might be broken down into its components for resale. The dogs would be used to test whether there were any poisonous elements remaining in the material.

Still another GAO charge, made public Aug. 9, 1973, involved two complicated contributions of \$100,000 and \$200,000 to Sen. Humphrey's 1972 campaign by the Committee for the Nomination of Hubert Humphrey for being almost a year late in disclosing some \$456,732 in 1973 primary expenditures.

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made public Aug. 9, 1973, involved two complicated contributions of \$100,000 and \$200,000 to Sen. Humphrey's 1972 campaign by the Committee for the Nomination of Hubert Humphrey for being almost a year late in disclosing some \$456,732 in 1973 primary expenditures.

When Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., revealed previous nerve gas experiments on beagle pups, it touched off a nationwide protest by animal-lovers.

Pentagon officials said they got more than 30,000 letters, more than they had received on any other subject since the firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in 1951.

Italians Defeat North America In World Bridge

VENICE, May 28 (UPI).—Italians won the Bermuda Bowl world team bridge championship today, defeating North America, 185-166.

It was the Italians' 15th world championship in the last 17 years.

The defending champions' victory was far from easy.

They began the final day's play today with a lead of 43 international match points, but the North American Ace slipped this morning to only five points in the first 10 of the final 32 deals.

The Italians, however, came back to win by 39 points.

Giorgio Belladonna and Benito Garozzo were outstanding for Italy as they have been so often in the past. They made only one serious error in the final 96 deals.

In a 64-deal playoff for third place, Brazil defeated Indonesia, 152-131.

New Leader Espouses 'Human Liberation'

Women's Lib Is Seen Benefiting Men, Too

From wire dispatches HOUSTON, May 28.—The new president of the National Organization for Women says that men have nothing to fear and everything to gain from the women's rights movement.

"Men don't have to be successful objects anymore," Karen Decrow said yesterday in her acceptance speech as the head of the feminist group, which claims 36,000 members, 9 percent of them male.

"What it means to be a male in America today is nothing that anybody should be fighting for," Miss Decrow said.

About 1,600 delegates to NOW's seventh conference ended a three-day meeting yesterday by approving several resolutions, including one calling for the impeachment of President Nixon and one calling for a revision of rape laws.

My Philosophy

Miss Decrow, 38, a Syracuse, N.Y., lawyer, author and speaker, who was elected on the third ballot late Sunday night, said, "Women are entering the main-

stream. My philosophy is to do it more rapidly."

"Gender should make absolutely no difference in life," she said. "The movement has gone beyond women's rights to human liberation."

She said of the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution that its main effect would be to make "thousands of anti-women laws unconstitutional," saving women the necessity of testing them individually in court.

On the issue of participation in NOW by anti-abortionists, Miss Decrow said she did not believe there should be a purity test for joining an organization.

"But I don't think you can be a feminist and be against a woman's right to abortion," she said.

The resolution calling for a revision of rape laws said the current legal procedures "often contribute to the victim's humiliation, stress and powerlessness."

The resolution would involve NOW in community and legislative planning "to revise the rules of evidence which place the vic-



DERAILMENT—Coaches of the Copenhagen-Paris Express lie wrecked in Aachen, West Germany, after its collision with a freight train injured 21 persons.

They Disagree on Refusal to Release Tapes

Nixon-Ford Relations Appear Under Strain

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, May 28 (NYT).—President Nixon and Vice-President Ford have been personal and political friends for a quarter of a century, but in recent days there have been strong indications that their friendship has begun to unravel.

Neither man will admit publicly that their relations are permanently strained, but it is now a matter of public record that they are at odds over the White House refusal to turn over additional tapes and other material to the House Judiciary Committee.

The Vice-President made this clear in a series of interviews and news conferences following the White House announcement last Wednesday that Mr. Nixon would not give the committee any further Watergate materials for its inquiry into whether he should be impeached.

The letter of refusal had scarcely reached the committee before Mr. Ford told a gathering in Wilmington, Del., that night that he hoped Mr. Nixon would give the impeachment panel "any relevant material and the sooner the better."

The next morning, Mr. Ford, in travels throughout the country, has sought to balance whatever criticism he has made of the President's role in the Watergate affair with all-out support for Mr. Nixon. He has opposed those calling for the President's resignation and he has lavishly praised Mr. Nixon's foreign policy, calling him "the greatest President, in the field of foreign affairs, in this century."

In a decision last night following a long and heated debate, the parliament voted to end the royal family's exemption from income and inheritance taxes and its customs privileges.

The new law makes King Carl XVI Gustaf immediately liable to pay inheritance tax. His annual income, now 4.2 million kronor (about \$1 million), will be taxed starting in January.

out quite candidly during the meeting and I haven't backed off from it since," Mr. Ford said Sunday night.

He was asked if he cautioned the President that such a "stone-wall attitude" could lead to impeachment.

"I indicated that this could lead to an emotional institutional confrontation," Mr. Ford replied.

Full disclosure, he said, "would be better for the President, for the Congress and for the country."

Those close to the Vice-President say that he is genuinely perplexed over the adamant stand taken by Mr. Nixon and his advisers.

For months now, the Vice-President, in travels throughout the country, has sought to balance whatever criticism he has made of the President's role in the Watergate affair with all-out support for Mr. Nixon. He has opposed those calling for the President's resignation and he has lavishly praised Mr. Nixon's foreign policy, calling him "the greatest President, in the field of foreign affairs, in this century."

Mr. Ford has also said he was convinced, on the basis of evidence that far made public, that Mr. Nixon is innocent of any involvement in the Watergate burglary or its subsequent cover-up.

But the Vice-President's defense of Mr. Nixon, in the days since their meeting last week at the White House, "is stone-wall attitude" in refusing to divulge further Watergate-related materials. "Isn't necessarily the wisest policy."

Until Sunday, neither the White House nor Mr. Ford had discussed what went on at the private meeting. But Mr. Ford, during a news conference Sunday night in Duxbury, Conn., conceded that he had "said out quite candidly" his disagreement with Mr. Nixon.

"I indicated that there was no change in the position I had taken before, and I have shown no indication that I'm going to change again," the Vice-President said.

For weeks, Mr. Ford had been saying that he felt the White House should cooperate in furnishing to the committee "anything else that is relevant to the impeachable offense as defined in the Constitution" if the committee, after analyzing material it already has, finds additional material essential.

"This difference had existed before the meeting, it was laid

U.S. High Court Cites Rule for Class-Action Suit

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—The Supreme Court ruled today that plaintiffs seeking monetary damages in "class-action" suits must individually notify, at their own expense, each person on whose behalf they are suing.

The court's decision does not affect other types of class actions in which the plaintiffs seek injunctions rather than money damages.

Class suits have been used increasingly in recent years by environmental and consumer groups.

Justice Lewis Powell, speaking for the court, said that federal court rules adopted in 1966 clearly require individual notice "to all class members whose names and addresses may be ascertained with reasonable effort."

The case involved a New York woman who charged that brokerage fees for persons who bought shares of stock in lots of less than 100 shares were excessive. His overcharge was only \$70 but he sued on behalf of the approximately six million odd-lot purchasers, claiming \$210 million in damages.

The police say that free sex is common in the black community, and they harass the women," Miss Largen said.

At another workshop, on sexuality and lesbianism, board member Del Martin of San Francisco said feminist efforts to allow lesbian mothers to keep custody of their children in divorce cases have been frustrated by "white, male, heterosexual judges."

The board member said lesbian mothers' best hope for legal action in this area does not rest with NOW, but with the American Civil Liberties Union's new national project on sexual privacy.

Miss Largen, 38, a Syracuse, N.Y., lawyer, author and speaker, who was elected on the third ballot late Sunday night, said, "Women are entering the main-

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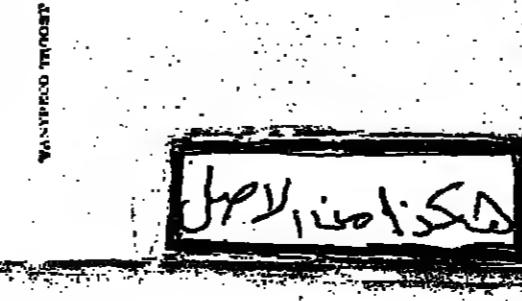
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New-Look French President

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's induction into office was attended by the kind of novelty that seemed to echo "the immense wave of sound" which the new French President said he heard during the campaign: the call for change. Gone were the Napoleonic trappings that traditionally invest a president of the Republic—the guards wearing the helmets of dragoons of the Grande Armée; even the draping of the collar of the Legion of Honor around the neck of the order's new grand master—instead, the insignia of the office was handed to him.

Gone, too, were some of the more practical vestiges of the Third and Fourth Republics. Neither the President nor his prime minister, Jacques Chirac, are politicians of the old school, although both have demonstrated abilities in the political area: both are, rather, able products of the higher levels of the civil service, former students at the National School of Administration, which bears much the same relation to the administrative side of the French government that, say, the Harvard Business School does to American commerce and industry.

So, the Giscard d'Estaing government already bears the signs of change. But whether it will in fact bring about the "new era" that the President promised is another matter. Much depends on the ability of the President and prime minister to rally the National Assembly behind them, after a narrow victory at the polls which left many Gaullists doubly disgruntled: at Giscard d'Estaing's victory over their own Chaban-

Delmas, and at Chirac's breaking away from their ranks. And the Gaullist party—or at least the mood that held the Gaullists together in the past—is vital to the legislative success of any program.

The new President faces a world that is also new, in many aspects, and highly fluid. Politically, there are few fixed points on today's globe; the old confrontation of the great powers has shifted to something else, although what that is precisely few can say. The old economic patterns have been disrupted and the results are bringing disruption—it is significant, for example, that two of the most portentous events that have engaged world attention have been the railroad strike in India, which Prime Minister Indira Gandhi broke, but at a cost that was yet to be totted up, and the general strike in Ulster, which has all the elements of civil war.

There is little apparent political stability in any of the existing governmental processes around the world, from those of China to Luxembourg, and innovative statesmanship is at a premium everywhere. France must have newness in its government if it is to match a new world in the making—and what forms that newness will take, how successful it will be, whether it will satisfy the objective needs of the state or the subjective demands of its people, depend on the leadership that President Giscard d'Estaing can supply. For a world in which France has always been important—sometimes annoyingly so, often inspiringly—the answer will be awaited with suspense.

Limits of Power...

A federal judge has scuttled the Nixon administration's claim that the powers of the presidency are virtually unlimited. In ruling on preliminary matters in the trial of those accused of violating the civil rights of Dr. Lewis Fielding, Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Judge Gerhard Gesell has rejected the claim that a burglary committed by the White House "plumbers" was consonant with the Constitution under a vague delegation of national security powers by the President.

After noting that no evidence had been produced to show that Mr. Nixon had ever specifically sanctioned the break-in, Judge Gesell ruled that the President's inherent powers to conduct foreign affairs do not include the right to authorize the warrantless entering of the homes and offices of innocent American citizens.

There is nothing quite so threatening to the security of a free people as the notion that their basic freedoms can be suspended in order to deal with perceived exigencies of the moment. Yet, from the illegal Houston plan of White House counter-intelligence to

the Justice Department's stubborn insistence on the constitutionality of warrantless wiretaps and, finally, to the assertion that the Constitution allowed the burglarizing of Dr. Fielding's office, these abuses of power had become the Nixon administration's standard operating procedures.

In applying the doctrine of inherent presidential powers to an undefined area of national security during his testimony before the Senate Watergate committee last summer, John Ehrlichman even declined to draw the line at possible murder ordered for such purposes.

Judge Gesell, finding no such difficulty in defining the Constitution's mandate, wrote: "The Fourth Amendment protects the privacy of citizens against unreasonable and unrestrained intrusion by government officials and their agents. It is not theoretical. It lies at the heart of our free society." The point is as simple as it is basic. It concerns fundamental freedoms which cannot be ignored or suspended if democratic government under law is to endure.

...and Duty Under Law

In ruling that the national security tent cannot be stretched to cover illegal entry, Judge Gesell also, in effect, warned President Nixon that his stonewalling may be tantamount to obstruction of justice.

Since the case involves decisions or actions taken by Mr. Ehrlichman and Charles Colson, both former presidential aides, their White House files and records are undeniably pertinent to their defense. At issue is not, as presidential lawyer James St. Clair has claimed, the confidentiality of "the decision-making process of the executive branch"; the question is simply what was said and done to authorize the break-in.

In response to Mr. St. Clair's maneuver,

Judge Gesell said Mr. Nixon's refusal to turn over the subpoenaed documents would deprive the defendants of a fair trial, thus forcing the court to dismiss the case. It would then place the President in the position of "deliberately" aborting the trial.

The question thus narrows, in Judge Gesell's words, to "the President's duty to enforce the criminal laws of this country where his former confederates are under indictment." That is the judicial message Mr. St. Clair took to the President. It is a message the House Judiciary Committee should also find difficult to ignore.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French View of Impeachment

The House of Representatives is likely to indict Nixon early in the summer.... The majority of political observers believes that a vote of the House Judiciary Committee recommending impeachment is now certain to take place in late June, and early surveys reveal that a majority will be found in the House to endorse this historic decision by late July.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

Tito and Yugoslavia

President Tito of Yugoslavia is the most remarkable Communist leader of our times in many ways. Yugoslavia under his rule has come to occupy a unique position: of the Communist camp but not in it. A Communist state with a remarkable degree of free

enterprise in its economy, more "nonaligned" than any other country claiming that description.

It is just one degree of Yugoslavia's independence, achieved and maintained under Tito, which arouses most anxieties for the future. Tito, now 82, spoke reassuring words when he addressed the 10th Congress of the Yugoslav Communist League in Belgrade. [But] there is no doubt whatever that Russia is only waiting for Tito's disappearance from the scene to unleash an all-out attempt to corral Yugoslavia in the Soviet slave camp.

All is apparently in order—witness the attendance at the congress of a Soviet delegation for only the second time since 1945. Are NATO and the West prepared for the crisis that may arise when Tito goes?

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 29, 1899

PARIS—Everybody knows and every delegate in the Hague Conference realizes that disarmament is out of the question. Goodwill and good intentions aside, the United States is not going to disarm. England and Germany will not disarm, and certainly Russia, with 150,000 soldiers within striking distance of Peking, cannot disarm. However, international arbitration, as a practical means to avoid conflict, is a distinct possibility to come out of the Hague Conference.

Fifty Years Ago

May 29, 1924

NEW YORK—If the Republican and Democratic parties name conservatives to head their tickets in the presidential campaign, then Sen. Robert La Follette will launch a third party and will be its head. This statement is made by the Wisconsin radical in a letter to Attorney General H.D. Eckern of Wisconsin which was made public today. The letter called for the elimination of monopoly; control of the downfall of corrupt political bosses and the adoption of real progressive principles.



Thailand's Role in Asia: An Assessment

By James M. Markham

BANGKOK—A far-reaching foreign-policy debate here is questioning some fundamental assumptions. At issue is Thailand's future place in Asia. In keeping with a long and successful tradition of self-interest, few of the Thais involved in the debate are suggesting bold opening moves.

But with a full-blown democratic order expected toward the end of this year, the discussion is likely to leave the tranquil corridors of the Foreign Office and enter the streets.

A central figure in the debate is Thant Thanat, a controversial former foreign minister who presided over the American buildup in Thailand in the 1960s but who now wants the Americans out.

"In the past," argued Mr. Thanat recently, "there were pluses for us from the U.S. military association. But now the minuses are beginning to show up."

Mr. Thanat maintains that the experience of the Vietnam war and recent congressional assertiveness rule out the chance that the American air bases here would ever be used to defend Thailand from invasion.

U.S. Interests

"So the bases serve only American national interests, not Thailand's interests," he said.

In fact, he continued, the bases are an impediment to improved relations with China and, particularly, North Vietnam—which, in theory, could again be bounded by Thal-based B-52s if Hanoi launched an all-out offensive to South Vietnam.

In pursuit of better relations with China and North Vietnam, Mr. Thanat is tempted by the notion of somehow trading off the bases for an end to Communist support of the spreading Thal insurgents.

Mr. Thanat, who is a member of the interim National Assembly and an adviser to Premier Sanya Dharmasakti, does not represent the Thai establishment, which tends to be more cautious in its conclusions if not in its analysis.

But his views find receptive listeners in academic and professional circles and among younger members of the Foreign Office—who have all gained in importance since the ouster of the military regime of Field Marshal Thamrong Kittikachorn in October.

Balancing Act

Ultimately, this younger generation would like to protect Thailand's national interests in the fashion of the 19th-century and early 20th-century kings—balancing off the superpowers against each other.

The problem is how to ease the Americans out of Thailand without creating a void that a hostile power might fill.

The current government position, as expressed by Deputy Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan in an interview, is that American forces will be withdrawn from Thailand in keeping with the overall situation in Indochina.

Gen. Chatichai noted that North Vietnamese troops were still stationed in neighboring Laos and Cambodia. He did not mention South Vietnam, implying that Bangkok was far more concerned about her own borders than about the Vietnamese civil war.

"I met with Kissinger," Gen. Chatichai said, "and Kissinger told me it was up to Thailand—if you want us to stay, we stay; if you want us to go, we go."

Troop Cuts

Already, Washington and Bangkok have announced plans to reduce the number of American troops here from the 34,500 level to about 27,000 by December. At the peak of the American buildup in 1969, there were 48,000 U.S. troops here.

The government states that eventually all American troops and planes will be withdrawn, but neither the Thais nor the Americans seem eager to start talking about a date.

For one thing, the bases pump about \$175 million a year into the Thai economy. While this is not a critical factor in the boom-

ing gross national product—\$7.5 billion—the economies of several provincial towns would be shaken by an abrupt pullout.

The Thais, who were once convinced that the United States would "win" in Vietnam, are now talking about "deemphasizing" the military side of their relationship with Washington.

In the meantime, Bangkok has been moving steadily to improve relations with what Gen. Chatichai calls "our Chinese friends" from Peking—possibly to distinguish them from the Chinese in Taiwan, with whom Thailand has full diplomatic relations.

The customary ping-pong and badminton teams have been exchanged and fairly soon the Thai National Assembly is expected to agree to revoke a long-standing decree that bans trade with Peking. The decree has already been partially breached by a Chinese agreement to sell badly needed diesel fuel to Thailand.

Although the powerful Chinese community here is well assimilated by Southeast Asian standards, some Thais remain suspicious of its ultimate loyalties, which makes the question of diplomatic relations a distant one.

In the past, North Vietnam had made the removal of American air bases the precondition for starting a dialogue. The Nhan Dan article, while routinely de-

nouncing the bases, did not lay down this specific condition.

Bangkok welcomed the Nhan Dan overture, but it remains to be seen where the dialogue can go from here.

A few Thais are skeptical about Mr. Thanat's notion of trading off the bases for withdrawal of Hanoi's support for the insurgents that smolder in north, northeast and southern Thailand. "I don't think it would work," said one well-placed official. "Do you?"

"Regardless of how or why it started," observed one diplomat who follows the issue, "the insurgency has grown from a small Sino-Thai-based movement to one having 7,000 people under arms, and even more cadres running around. This sort of thing just can't be turned off."

But, having watched President Nixon go to Peking, the Thais are expected to keep pressing for openings to neighbors once considered irreconcilable enemies. And, if the new civilian order in Bangkok is not abruptly replaced by a military one, Thailand's search for a more comfortable place in Southeast Asia—without heavy American protection—will probably continue apace.

Fund Sharir In U.S. Face A New Test

By David S. Brod

WASHINGTON—If passage of general revenue sharing, as many believe, is a mark achievement in the domestic record of the first Nixon administration, then a repeat of that may be the second result of Mr. Nixon's fiscal problems.

The possibility is clearly spelled out by the first systematic review of current congressional attitudes toward revenue sharing. It was published with a mini-manifesto last month by intergovernmental relations committee of the House

Committee on Appropriations.

The report was written by staff of Rep. L. H. Foulds (D-N.C.) and it is relentlessly in tone, and avoids raising questions about the future of the five-year, \$30 billion program of unrestricted grants to state and local governments.

Ominous

But the replies from a 40 percent of House and Senate members appear ominous to the keystone of Mr. Nixon's "federalism" program.

They imply that if Democrats enjoy the mid-term election victory this November, that many of them now may be a close question whether sharing is continuing anything like it is present.

That will, no doubt, come as a surprise, for there certainly was no indication that revenue sharing would be much of a issue in this year's campaign.

In its third year of its subsidy program which has welcomed as many from by most of the 38,000 local governments is assumed by to be a permanent part of federal fiscal system.

'72 Situation

While many believe that revenue sharing would not dare turn the revenue-sharing tap, such as the federal system as far as Samuel Beer argue that it is possible only under the circumstances of 1972—a government with neither a military nor a diplomatic program of its own—and that its time is at least problem.

That is what makes the survey of the Fountain subcommittee survey so ominous for who would like to see the experiment in fiscal decentralization given a real crack at proving.

Overall, the survey of Republicans and 103 Democrats show approval for the use of the administration of revenue-sharing funds so far. But while 100 are heavily supported, 100 are heavily opposed, and 100 are skeptical.

For example, when asked if they thought it desirable that revenue-sharing funds be used in many instances to stabilize or reduce local governments, by a 46-to-37, 100 said "undesirable."

By a 42-to-38 percent, the Democrats agreed with the statement that revenue-sharing money is spread too thinly among the 100 units of government, with neither a 36 percent said its role large.

By 41-to-35 percent, Democrats say that if Congress extends revenue sharing, it would favor restricting of funds to high priority projects specified by the federal government. By a wider margin, 56 percent said its role is too small a part of the present mix of federal and state governments.

Democrats say that if Congress extends revenue sharing, it would favor restricting of funds to high priority projects specified by the federal government. By a wider margin, 56 percent said its role is too small a part of the present mix of federal and state governments.

Right now, it would seem that all those mounting the power ladder are in accord on Peking's primordial problem, Moscow. Only a few days ago Teng proved himself a good regular by attacking the "vicious bullying" of Russia.

But no one can foresee how the next generation's leaders would react to a Soviet volte-face. After all, who could have predicted that Khrushchev would visit Belgrade two years after Stalin's death to apologize for Soviet behavior toward Yugoslavia?

What would happen if, after Mao's demise and Brezhnev's retirement, some new Kremlin boss came to Peking bearing the message: "We were wrong; we made many mistakes; we apologize; let's be good Marxist-Leninists together?" The answer to that rhetorical question depends as much on who succeeds Mao as on who succeeds Brezhnev.

This is an issue that portends enough to be a major congressional campaign issue in the country this fall. It is a decision that should be without debate. The subcommittee has given a warning to be on their

The Chinese Firmament

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The old Byzantine game in which observers measure the relative importance of Soviet leaders by respective positions of their photographs on public display or their listing in official state communiques is a kindergarten stuff when compared with analysis of similar formal lists in China.

Some, when adding Maoist methodology to the inscrutable tradition of the oldest and largest nation, one comes up with an exercise infinitely more complex than judging Soviet iconography. It is like comparing three-dimensional Chinese checkers to the simple Western children's pastime.

Right now, with Edward Heath, the British Tory leader, visiting the People's Republic and being accorded exceptional treatment, including talks with Chairman Mao and his principal lieutenants, there is unusual opportunity to check recent superpositions of China-watchers' intent on their assessment of the post-Mao leadership.

But Teng, who was restored to the Politburo after seven years of exile following the first Cultural Revolution, is not considered hostile to Chou. Like the premier, he is known as an able administrator. He is about seventy and unlikely to claim top precedence in the post-Mao era.

While Learning a Business Lesson

Iaheu Tells How He Helped Niarchos Sabotage Onassis

LOS ANGELES, May 28 (AP).—About 20 years ago, Stavros Niarhos, the Greek tanker fleet operator, reportedly hired a former FBI agent whose office rent was paid in part by the CIA and signed him to undermine a valuable shipping contract held by Aristotle Onassis, an architect.

The secret agent was Robert Maheu, who described the incident last Friday in cross-examination in the U.S. District Court here of his \$17-million defamation suit against Howard Hughes' Summa Corp. Mr. Maheu once worked for Mr. Onassis. His report of the Niarhos-Onassis adventure is not a central issue in the trial and no defense to substantiate it was offered.

Mr. Maheu said that he left FBI in 1947, went into a business venture that failed and eventually opened an office of his own in Washington, with a paying part of the bill so would be available to them as options arose.

He shared the office, he said, with Carmine Bellino, who had been in the FBI and who in 1950 was a principal investigator in the labor-racketeering by the committee headed by Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark.

Bellino recently had a leading role in the Senate Watergate Committee's investigation. Mr. Maheu's testimony did not say that Mr. Bellino also had a CIA relationship.

Mr. Maheu said that after leaving his office he was hired to work in a proxy fight over control of the New York Central Railroad and then was approached by a London lawyer whose he said he could not recall.

He said the lawyer gave him \$5,000 retainer and told him to disrupt the carrying of a contract that Mr. Onassis had negotiated for transportation of all the oil produced in Saudi Arabia for five and a half years.

Bruce Biossat, U.S. Syndicate Columnist, Dies

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—Bruce Biossat, 64, chief Washington correspondent for the newspaper Enterprise Association, died yesterday after suffering a heart attack at home.

He had been with NEA for 25 years and had been writing four columns a week, focusing on political figures and analyzing current events. His column appeared in some 400 daily newspapers.

His early newspaper career included work for United Press in Springfield, Ill., the Chicago Daily News and the Associated Press in Washington. He was a native of Chicago.

Survivors include his widow, the former Barbara Campbell of Jerome, Ariz., and a daughter, Mrs. Tom Patton.

Zoltan Komocsin
BUDAPEST, May 28 (Reuters).—Zoltan Komocsin, 51, one of the most important figures in the Hungarian Communist party leadership, died today after a long illness, the official news agency MTI reported.

Mr. Komocsin, who was appointed only two months ago to the editorship of the party daily newspaper, was a member of a Politburo and a secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian party.

Viet Film Union

Expels a Dissident

MOSCOW, May 28 (AP).—The author Viktor Nekrasov, openly criticized the Kremlin for banishing Alexander Solzhenitsyn to the West, was expelled from the Cinematographers Union yesterday, dissident sources reported today.

They said he was also warned sternly by the Kiev state prosecutor to change his views or face expulsion from the National Writers' Union.



Associated Press
RETREAT—A South Vietnamese soldier, wounded in the shelling of Ben Cat, makes way toward evacuation point.

U.S., Russia Eye A-Test Curb As Détente 'Window Dressing'

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, May 28 (NYT).—Washington and Moscow are pushing hard toward new limitations on nuclear tests, hoping to have it ready for signing at the summit meeting scheduled for Moscow next month. But administration officials concede that the agreement is designed more to show that East-West accommodation is still working than to have any real effect on arms control.

When his assignment was finished, he said, he met Mr. Niarhos to discuss the "bonus" that was to be his compensation. He said the ship owner told him he had expected a demand in the beginning that \$500,000 be deposited in a Maheu bank account in view of the risks of the assignment.

"It's not too late," Mr. Maheu said he replied. "He said the ship owner told him: 'Yes, it is too late. But I will give you a lesson in how to negotiate a fee. I am going to give you 10 percent of that \$500,000 and in the future you will know to get the money when you can get it.'

Mr. Maheu said his bonus and payment for the job was \$50,000.

Germans Say Spy At NATO Base Worked for CDU

WILHELMSHAVEN, Germany, May 28 (Reuters).—Authorities today said they have arrested a suspected Communist spy at this NATO naval base who covered his tracks by becoming press spokesman for the conservative Christian Democratic Union here.

The federal state attorney's office in Karlsruhe said that Dieter Gerstner, alias Herbert Fehrmann, had admitted being an agent of the East German Ministry of State Security. It said he infiltrated from Canada with false papers.

The federal attorney also convened today the arrest of a young West German Army reserve officer, Udo Mathias, in Dortmund, on suspicion of espionage.

The arrests followed a government crisis over the unmasking of East German spy Guenter Guillaume in Bonn, where he had worked as a political aide to ex-Chancellor Willy Brandt. Mr. Brandt resigned as a result of the affair.

The reason for Mr. Kassinger's rejection of the Soviet proposal was his concern that the United States would appear to be joining the Soviet Union in putting

the main points of these accounts include the following:

• The initiative for going ahead with a threshold treaty came from Moscow after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger once again rejected a proposal by Mr. Brezhnev for a ban on all nuclear testing.

After reports that a periscope had been sighted in the mouth of the Soerfjord, an arm of the long and deep Hardangerfjord,

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PARIS FILMS

'Serpico'—The Dramatic Tale Of an Honest New York Cop

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 28 (IHT).—"Serpico" (at the Marignan-Paléte and the Danton in English) is a semi-documentary about corruption on the New York police force. The film makes up in topicality for what it lacks in dramatic skill.

The subject is the scandal during the 1970s brought to light, in part, by an honest cop who is now living—"for reasons of health"—in Switzerland.

Serpico, a second-generation Italian-American, is shown as a

bright, ambitious but naive lad who has longed since boyhood to be a policeman. He joins the force to fight crime, but soon finds as much of it on one side of the law as on the other. Wherever he is stationed—in the Bronx, Spanish Harlem or Brooklyn—drug-pushing gangsters rule the precinct. Not only the cops on the beat take to bribes and hush money, but also those at the top, with a few happy exceptions. He must have been fearless for his life was threatened on all sides. His bribe-taking colleagues hated him no less than the gangland overlords.

As a plainclothes investigator, Serpico is something of an eccentric, skulking about in such weird disguises that he is almost mowed down by mistake as he is apprehending a thief. He is opposed to station-house brutality, but police punches were on the trail of criminals. All his professional activities are interesting and exciting, but when the scenario, Valdo Salt, turns to Serpico's private affairs, the script descends to sentimental banalities: the ballet-dancer girlfriend who wants him to quit his dangerous post and threatens to leave him if he does not; his worried mother who talks with him in Italian; his engaging shepherd dog, his best pal; his wistful yearning to better his education; his love of opera and the specialties of Italian cuisine.

I cite these in indication of their obviousness and familiarity. It is not that Salt's recourse to them indicates a want of imagination. They are directly out of life but have become artificial through overuse. To achieve acceptable realism a scenario requires some critical fancy. Sidney Lumet's direction is pedestrian, save when a chase is on, but Al Pacino is deserving of a gold badge for his convincing portrayal of the indefatigable Serpico.

Grisly humor, intended satire and nostalgia for the 1950s weave a tangled web in "Le Trio Infernal" (at the Maréchal) and the Blarritz, in which Michel Piccoli and Romy Schneider again star



Al Pacino in the title role of the film "Serpico."

together. It is Francis Girod's first film, an odd specimen coming from a beginner. Technically it betrays none of the blunders of a novice director who, seeking to experiment, deliberately breaks the rules. Indeed, it might easily be mistaken for a movie by Claude Chabrol in one of his latter-day, bloodthirsty moods.

Designed as black farce, it

relates the machinations of an

established lawyer who—with the

aid of a German nurse and her

sister—murders his clients for

their life insurance.

There is, for example, the butchery of two guests on Christmas

Eve. The cadavers of the slain

couple are placed in an old bath

and afterwards their fluid re-

mains are poured into a grave

in the middle of the night by

lantern light, the entire sequence

suggesting a Halloween horror

show, yet up by some morbid

children. Neither as game testing

nor as a revelation of chicane,

in high places nor as a backward

glance at the styles of the pre-

war decade is "Le Trio Infernal"

in the least imposing. Rather

than introducing us to a young

director of promise, it seems to

mark the debut of a repeat.

Grisly humor, intended satire

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a tangled web in "Le Trio Infer-

nal" (at the Maréchal) and the

Blarritz, in which Michel Piccoli

and Romy Schneider again star

together.

"And Now Somewhere Completely" (at the Studio des Ursulines in English) is a montage of sketches from one of England's most popular television programs, "Round the Horne," alternating satirical clichés and the Establishment's broadest teasing by a favored team of comedians. There are a few chuckles, but it is often silly. Compared to the state of Mike Nichols and Elaine May or even those of Guy Béart and Sophie Daumier, it is feels fun.

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See D.7.5. Herald Tribune, Paris.

Several of the films reviewed at the Cannes festival are making their appearances on Parisian screens. The best of them—and by very long odds—is Fellini's "Amarcord" (at the Gaumont Champs-Élysées in Italian with French subtitles), in which the celebrated director recalls with overwheming poignancy his boyhood in prewar Italy.

Opinions on Claude Lelouch's "Toute une Vie" (at the Marignan) differ violently. Joseph Lévi, the producer of "The Graduate" and 420 other movies, believes it is the best film he ever saw, while Gene Marowitz of "Variety" believes it is the worst

film he ever saw. Taking a stand between these two extremes, it seems to me, despite its surface polish, disastrously overambitious and almost constantly vulgar. But any motion picture that can inspire such contrasting verdicts invites inspection. Robert Altman's "Thieves Like Us" (at the Elysées Lincoln and the Dragon in English), a tale of bank robbers during the Depression, is retrospective in both its scene and directorial approach.

Both the program of the Critics' Week and that of Directors' Fortnight at Cannes are being reprinted at the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien.

Which, indeed, he did, with a deceptive ease that comes from a

VIENNA FESTIVAL

Böhm's Pace-Setting Bruckner

By David Stevens

VIENNA, May 28 (IHT).—Even the weather conspires with tradition, here. Dampness and cold cut to a minimum the ceremonial opening of the Vienna Festival in front of the artfully lit City Hall—the minimum being the eternal "Blue Danube" ballet. Then the sun came out the next morning to greet the real opening, the equally inevitable Sunday morning concert of the Vienna Philharmonic in the Musikverein.

Before the concert began, the president of the venerable Society of the Friends of Music presented Karl Böhm with the society's honorary membership, anticipating the conductor's imminent eightieth birthday and the performance of Anton Bruckner's Eighth Symphony. Böhm was about to conduct.

Moved by the occasion and the ovation that had greeted him, Böhm launched into a brief statement of faith. He called the Musikverein's famous Golden Hall "the greatest of all concert halls" and then pointed toward the back of the packed auditorium. "When I was there, hearing my first Philharmonic concert, Brahms' followers still fought with each other," he began. But that is history now, and anyway he, Böhm, was as much a Bruckner follower as a Brahms follower, "which in the next 75 minutes with my Vienna Philharmonic friends, I will prove."

It was a pace-setting performance for the festival's commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Bruckner's birth—which will include performances of virtually all his music and in particular all nine symphonies. And, as far as tradition is concerned, it was moving to see Böhm shake hands with Rainer Krich—when in his mid-20s is surely the youngest concertmaster of any major or-



Karl Böhm
who conducts
Vienna
Philharmonic
in opening
concert of
the city's
festival.

chestra—then throw his arm around Wilhelm Hübler, the professorial chief of the second violinists who also is the chairman this self-governing orchestra's ministrations.

That evening, in the same place, it was the turn of Breit and of the Vienna Symphony Orchestra under its new chief conductor, Carlo Maria Giulini. The city's "second" orchestra was an openly demoralized state 1 year when the painstakingly demanding Italian conductor persisted to take matters in hand. The choice seems to have been a happy one, for the orchestra was in splendid est alert and full-toned, for Giulini's rigorous yet passionate reading Brahms' First Symphony, they were sympathetic parts for David Oistrakh's aristocratic performance of the Beethoven Concerto.

Another feature of the festival concert program is a series of chamber music evenings, all performed by members of the Philharmonic, concentrating on composers particularly associated with Vienna—chiefly Eans Fitz (who died 25 years ago), Eich Strauss and Franz Schmidt (a century ago, but not exiled living composers).

Last night, the Vienna State Quartet launched this series with a concert whose principal work was Schmidt's First Quartet solidly hewn edifice rich in sonorities of late Austrian romanticism, and which also included Pfitzner's lyrical Third Quartet. A dash of bitters was provided for this weighty cocktail in first performance of a quartet Paul Walter Ficht, who makes living as a violinist with the Philharmonic. Its several short sections were often lively, sometimes amusing, and shrewdly exploited the possibilities of the combination of instruments. Its allegedly aleatory elements were not readily noticeable, the spoken interjections by musicians (health rules delivery in Latin) seemed more than functional. Somehow, this mixture of medical and musical seemed peculiarly v-

erbal. True, most of the country's areas lies inland (though this has been no great obstacle to the consumption of seafood, since the United States is oddly, since the United States is exceptionally well endowed with shellfish—500 species on the Pacific Coast alone, Americans eat enormous quantities of shrimp, large numbers of lobsters—and then allow seafood consumption to drop off sharply, both for fish and shellfish, including clams—or at least, this is what the official statistics say.

Most clams show growth ridges on their shells, from which they are eaten enthusiastically all over the world, but warily by Americans, oddly, since the United States is exceptionally well endowed with shellfish—500 species on the Pacific Coast alone, Americans eat enormous quantities of shrimp, large numbers of lobsters—and then allow seafood consumption to drop off sharply, both for fish and shellfish, including clams—or at least, this is what the official statistics say.

Still it is possible that there may be some wariness about the clam, a persistence of prejudices dating from less hygienic times, when spoiled shellfish, which can indeed cause serious trouble for those who eat them, were encountered more frequently than they are now. Clams are perishable and go bad quickly, though they are less vulnerable than mussels, which sometimes attach themselves to toxic supports, while the burrowing habits of clams surround them with a natural filter against pollution from the sea.

Those who dig their own clams can assure themselves that they do not come from polluted ground and that they are fresh; lack of freshness is the chief danger from clams bought on the market, though in principle the consumer is adequately protected by marketing regulations and inspection. But to be doubly sure, buy only clams whose shells are still shiny, and tightly closed; gaping shells mean that the clam is either dying or dead.

When clams are eaten raw, the lemon juice or vinegar sauce frequently used on them have mildly bactericidal properties. The practice of drinking white wine with clams is also held to provide a certain amount of protection; some authorities think it kills the Eberth bacillus which causes typhoid, a theory on which it is perhaps not advisable to rely.

Fresh clams are normally a healthy food, rich in mineral salts readily utilisable by the human system because they have been predigested, so to speak, by the minute marine animals from which the clam acquired them. Clams are more readily assimilated raw than cooked, from the dietary point of view cooking is undesirable, since it destroys a considerable proportion of the salts and vitamins.

Those quick to discern aphrodisiacs everywhere have credited clams with aphrodisiac properties. This is not why the menu of Japanese wedding banquets customarily includes hamaguri, clam broth; its role is not stimulant, but symbolic—the eight clams together of the two halves of the clamshell represent the union of the newly wedded couple.

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What's a Clam? Well, That Depends...

WAVERLEY ROOT

its two halves are held together precariously by the hinge alone.

What is a clam?

For the Scot, usually a scallop.

For an Englishman, probably only a member of the genus *Mya* (especially *Mya truncata*, which he calls the paper, meaning what

America has named the horse clam or of the genus *Mactra* (especially *Mactra stultorum*, since it lives close to him, on the Dogger Bank). For the American, almost any bivalve for which no other name is handy.

For the Frenchman, the American can hard clam or quahog, to which the name *clam* was attached exclusively when he imported this shellfish to his own waters. And for our present purposes, anything that men have taken it into their heads to call a clam, unless it is indisputably something else, like what Americans call freshwater clams, which are in reality freshwater mussels, provided only that it is a bivalve mollusk. This excludes the clam that is a vice, the clam which is a dollar (originally, one may presume, a silver dollar), the clam which is a false note in music, the clam which is a sort of comb to hold feathers for costume decoration and the clam

which is a signature for the bloodless castration of animals.

Clams exist in every part of the world. The first primitive clams appeared in the Ordovician period of the Palaeozoic era, 400 million to 500 million years ago. They range in size from the tiniest clams of Japan, probably the only country which would go to the trouble of harvesting shellfish, to the giant clam of the Indian Ocean which sometimes weighs nearly 500 pounds.

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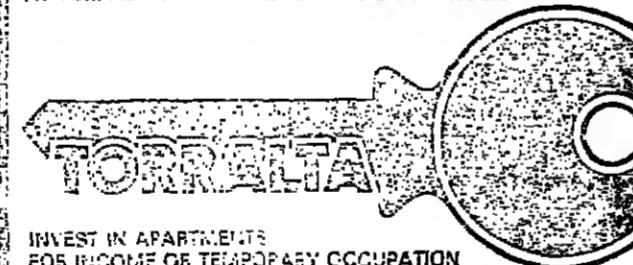
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21 8 Alcana	1.20	8	8	19	19	19	19	19	19	+16	175	15	Alcana	1.20	8	8	19	19	19	19	19	175	15	Alcana	1.20	8	8	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
21 8 Alcana	1.20	8	8	19	19	19	19	19	19	+16	175	15	Alcana	1.20	8	8	19	19	19	19	19	175	15	Alcana	1.20	8	8	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
21 8 Alcana	1.20	8	8	19	19	19	1																												

astase Works Hard Gaining 2d Round

May 28 (Reuter)—Ed Nastase of Romania had a tough opening in an Open tennis championship today, beating unseeded Martin Mulligan of Italy, 6-2, 6-2.

were two minor upsets.

West Germany's Karl Ousted seventh-seeded

of Italy, 7-5, 7-5. Rinaldi's Dick Crealy eliminated Jaime Pila of

3-6, 6-4.

american contingent had

in the first-round and third-seeded Bjorn

managed to advance through

little difficulty.

ian-born Mulligan, 34, in Italy, was in splendid form and played brilliantly, in long rallies where

astase running from one

the court to the other

has won the Italian

one of a long season is

to tell on Borg of who didn't show any of

derby style today. He

was extremely tired

defeated Patrice Dominique, 6-2, 7-5.

Tired Legs

simply became stiff

and missing easy shots.

League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	PL	GB
1. N.Y. Yanks	26	20	446	—
2. Boston	22	20	337	2
3. Baltimore	21	22	328	2 1/2
4. Cleveland	21	22	325	2 1/2
5. Detroit	22	23	477	3
6. Minnesota	22	23	450	4

Western Division

	W	L	PL	GB
1. Oakland	25	20	456	—
2. Seattle	20	25	327	1 1/2
3. Los Angeles	21	22	312	2
4. San Francisco	22	22	328	2 1/2
5. Texas	22	23	458	3 1/2
6. Kansas City	22	23	450	4

Mendoza's Results

	W	L	PL	GB
1. New York 3.	26	20	446	—
2. Minnesota 2.	22	20	337	2
3. Detroit 2.	21	22	328	2 1/2
4. Baltimore 1.	22	22	325	2 1/2
5. Cleveland 2.	22	23	477	3
6. Texas 2.	22	23	450	4

Tuesday's Games

at New York, night.

at Boston, night.

at Baltimore, night.

at Kansas City, night.

at Texas, night.

at Oakland, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	PL	GB
1. N.Y. Mets	26	20	446	—
2. Boston	22	20	337	2
3. Baltimore	21	22	328	2 1/2
4. Cleveland	22	22	325	2 1/2
5. Detroit	22	23	477	3
6. Minnesota	22	23	450	4

Western Division

	W	L	PL	GB
1. San Francisco	24	19	558	—
2. Los Angeles	24	22	522	1 1/2
3. San Diego	25	20	556	—
4. Atlanta	23	21	535	1
5. St. Louis	23	22	535	1
6. San Diego	23	23	525	1 1/2

Mendoza's Results

	W	L	PL	GB
1. San Diego 3.	26	20	446	—
2. Atlanta 2.	22	20	337	2
3. Detroit 1.	21	22	328	2 1/2
4. Baltimore 1.	22	22	325	2 1/2
5. Cleveland 2.	22	23	477	3
6. Minnesota	22	23	450	4

Monday's Results

	W	L	PL	GB
1. New York 3.	26	20	446	—
2. Atlanta 2.	22	20	337	2
3. Detroit 1.	21	22	328	2 1/2
4. Baltimore 1.	22	22	325	2 1/2
5. Cleveland 2.	22	23	477	3
6. Minnesota	22	23	450	4

Tuesday's Games

at New York, night.

at Boston, night.

at Baltimore, night.

at Kansas City, night.

at St. Louis, night.

no games scheduled.

Wednesday's Results

	W	L	PL	GB
1. San Diego 3.	26	20	446	—
2. Atlanta 2.	22	20	337	2
3. Detroit 1.	21	22	328	2 1/2
4. Baltimore 1.	22	22	325	2 1/2
5. Cleveland 2.	22	23	477	3
6. Minnesota	22	23	450	4

Thursday's Games

at New York, night.

at Boston, night.

at Baltimore, night.

at Kansas City, night.

at St. Louis, night.

no games scheduled.

Friday's Games

at New York, night.

at Boston, night.

at Baltimore, night.

at Kansas City, night.

at St. Louis, night.

no games scheduled.

Saturday's Games

at New York, night.

at Boston, night.

at Baltimore, night.

at Kansas City, night.

at St. Louis, night.

no games scheduled.

Sunday's Games

at New York, night.

at Boston, night.

at Baltimore, night.

at Kansas City, night.

at St. Louis, night.

no games scheduled.

Monday's Games

at New York, night.

at Boston, night.

at Baltimore, night.

at Kansas City, night.

at St. Louis, night.

no games scheduled.

Tuesday's Games

at New York, night.

